

How to interpret the results

- Results represent economic activity supported by the data center industry, not activity newly created or guaranteed in future periods.
- Estimates are for 2023-2024 only and should not be interpreted as forecasts of future economic activity.
- The analysis captures backward linkages—supply-chain activity and household spending—not the downstream economic activity enabled by data center services (“forward linkages”).
- Indirect and induced effects reflect average purchasing and spending patterns from the latest IMPLAN model.



Employment

Direct employment in the U.S. data center industry surpassed 1 million jobs in both 2023 and 2024 (see **Table III-1**). Including direct, indirect, and induced effects from data center construction and operations, the industry supported 4.7 million jobs nationwide in 2023 and 5.5 million in 2024 (17 percent growth). This suggests that, at the national level, each direct job in the data center industry supports 4.5 jobs elsewhere in the U.S. economy in 2024 (including both operational and capital spending effects) for an employment multiplier of 5.5.⁴

The jobs supported elsewhere in the economy are a result of the indirect effect (jobs existing to produce goods and services needed in the supply chain of the data center industry), as well as the induced effect (jobs estimated to result from additional household spending of income earned from the data center industry and its supply chain).

Labor income

Direct labor income earned in the data center industry increased from \$148.5 billion in 2023 to \$164.4 billion in 2024 (11 percent growth), driven primarily by rising compensation levels across key occupational categories. Including the direct, indirect, and induced effects, the industry's total annual contribution to national labor income from its operations and capital investments grew from \$431.1 billion in 2023 to \$525.3 billion in 2024 (22 percent growth), outpacing the rate of direct labor income growth and underscoring the strength of the industry's supply chain and household spending linkages. The labor income multiplier, including both operational and capital spending effects, was 3.2 in 2024, meaning that for each dollar of labor income in the U.S. data center industry, an additional \$2.20 was generated elsewhere in the U.S. economy.⁵ This reflects the breadth of the industry's supply chain and the relatively high compensation levels across its supplier industries, which together amplify downstream consumer spending and broader economic activity.

⁴ The employment multiplier based on only the operational effect was 3.8 in 2024.

⁵ The labor income multiplier based on only the operational effect was 2.2 in 2024.